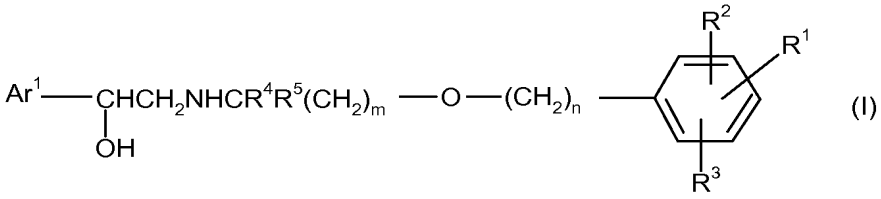
Please enter the following claim amendments:

1. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I)



(I)

or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, wherein:

m is an integer of from 2 to 8;

n is an integer of from 3 to 11;

with the proviso that m + n is 5 to 19;

R^1 is $-XNR^6C(O)NR^7R^8$; wherein

X is selected from $-(CH_2)_p-$ and C_{2-6}alkenylene;

R^6 and R^8 are independently selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl and C_{3-7} cycloalkyl; wherein said C_{1-6}alkyl and C_{3-7} cycloalkyl moieties may optionally be substituted by $-CO_2H$ or $-CO_2(C_{1-4})$alkyl;

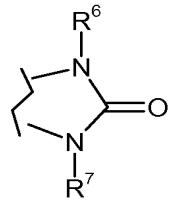
R^7 is selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, $-C(O)R^9$, phenyl, naphthyl, hetaryl, and phenyl(C_{1-4}alkyl)- and R^7 is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 groups independently selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, $-NHC(O)(C_{1-6}$alkyl), $-SO_2(C_{1-6}$alkyl), $-SO_2$(phenyl), $-CO_2H$, and $-CO_2(C_{1-4}$alkyl) and $CONR^{10}R^{11}$;

R^9 is selected from C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, -CO_2H, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$alkyl), phenyl, naphthyl, hetaryl, and phenyl(C_{1-4}alkyl)- and R^9 is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 groups independently selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, -NHC(O)(C_{1-6}alkyl), -SO_2(C_{1-6}alkyl), -SO_2(phenyl), -CO_2H, and –CO_2(C_{1-4}alkyl);

R^{10} and R^{11} each independently represent hydrogen,
C_{1-4}alkyl or C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, and

p is an integer from 0 to 6;

or R^1 is cyclised such that R^8 forms a bond with the phenyl ring to which R^1 is attached, via the ring carbon atom adjacent to R^1, so as to form a moiety of the formula:



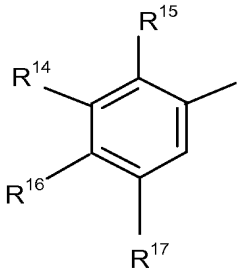
R^2 is selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, phenyl, halo, and C_{1-6}haloalkyl;

R^3 is selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, halo, C_{1-6}alkoxy, phenyl, C_{1-6}haloalkyl, and –$SO_2NR^{12}R^{13}$;

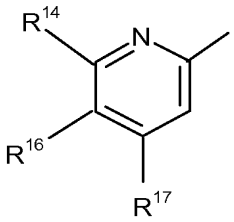
wherein R^{12} and R^{13} are independently selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}cycloalkyl, phenyl, and phenyl (C_{1-4}alkyl), or R^{12} and R^{13} , together with the nitrogen to which they are bonded, form a 5-, 6-, or 7- membered nitrogen containing ring;
and R^{12} and R^{13} are each optionally substituted by one or two groups selected from halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, and C_{1-6}haloalkyl;

R^4 and R^5 are independently selected from hydrogen and C_{1-4}alkyl with the proviso that the total number of carbon atoms in R^4 and R^5 is not more than 4;

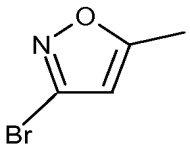
and Ar^1 is a group selected from



(a)

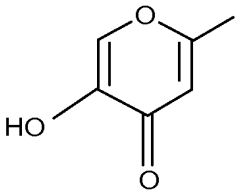


(b)



(c)

and



(d)

wherein R^{14} represents hydrogen, halogen, $-(CH_2)_qOR^{18}$, $-NR^{18}C(O)R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}SO_2R^{19}$,
$-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$ or $OC(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$,
and R^{15} represents hydrogen, halogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

or R^{14} represents $–NHR^{21}$ and R^{15} and $–NHR^{21}$ together form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

R^{16} represents hydrogen, halogen, $–OR^{18}$ or $–NR^{18}R^{19}$;

R^{17} represents hydrogen, halogen, haloC_{1-4} alkyl, $-OR^{18}$, $–NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$ or $OC(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$;

R^{18} and R^{19} each independently represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, or in the groups
$-NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$ and $-OC(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$, R^{18} and R^{19} independently represent hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl or together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5-, 6- or 7- membered nitrogen-containing ring,

R^{20} represents an aryl group which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl,
hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy or halo C_{1-4} alkyl; and

q is zero or an integer from 1 to 4;

provided that in the group (a) when R^{14} represents $-(CH_2)_qOR^{18}$ and q is 1, R^{16} is not OH.

2. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 wherein R^6 and R^8 are independently selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl and C_{3-7} cycloalkyl;
R^7 is selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-7}cycloalkyl, $-C(O)R^9$, phenyl, naphthyl, hetaryl, and phenyl(C_{1-4}alkyl)- and R^7 is optionally substituted by 1 or 2 groups independently selected from halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl,
C_{1-6}haloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, $-NHC(O)(C_{1-6}$alkyl), $-SO_2(C_{1-6}$alkyl), $-SO_2$(phenyl), $-CO_2H$, and $-CO_2(C_{1-4}$alkyl);
R14 is selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-(CH_2)_qOR^{18}$, $-NR^{18}C(O)R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}SO_2R^{19}$, $-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$, $-OC(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$, alkyl, $-NHR^{21}$, and R^{15} and $-NHR^{21}$ together form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring;

or a salt, solvate or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

3. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 1 wherein R^{14} represents hydrogen, halogen, $-NR^{18}C(O)R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}SO_2R^{19}$, $-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$,

$-NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$ or $OC(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$; and R^{16} represents hydrogen, halogen, $–OR^{18}$ or $–NR^{18}R^{19}$.

4. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 1 wherein R^{14} represents hydrogen, halogen, $-(CH_2)_qOR^{18}$, $-NR^{18}C(O)R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}SO_2R^{19}$, $-SO_2NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$ or $OC(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$; and R^{16} represents hydrogen, halogen, or $–NR^{18}R^{19}$.

5. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 wherein R^1 represents $–(CH_2)_pNHC(O)NHR^7$.

6. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 1 wherein p is 0, 1 or 2.

7. (Previously Presented) A compound which is selected from:

N-[3-(4-{[6-({(2*R*)-2-[3-(Formylamino)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-2-hydroxyethyl}amino)hexyl]oxy}butyl)phenyl]urea;

N-[3-(4-{[6-({(2*R*)-2-[3-(Formylamino)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-2-hydroxyethyl}amino)hexyl]oxy}butyl)phenyl]-*N'*-phenylurea;

N-[3-(4-{[6-({(2*R*)-2-[3-(Formylamino)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-2-hydroxyethyl}amino)hexyl]oxy}butyl)phenyl]-*N'*-pyridin-3-ylurea;

N-[3-(4-{[6-({2-hydroxy-2-[5-hydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)pyridin-2-yl]ethyl}amino)hexyl]oxy}butyl)-5-methylphenyl]urea.

and salts, solvates, and physiologically functional derivatives thereof.

8. (Previously Presented) A method for the prophylaxis or treatment of a clinical condition in a mammal for which a selective β_2-adrenoreceptor agonist is indicated, which comprises administrating a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

9. (Canceled)

10. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient, and optionally one or more other therapeutic ingredients.

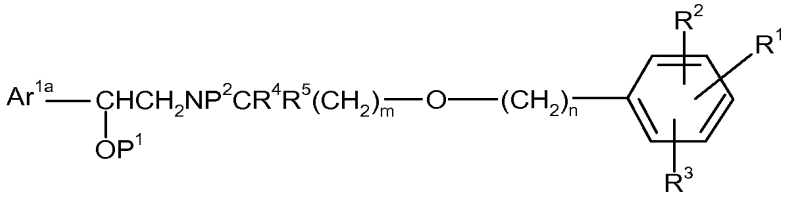
11. (Previously Presented) A combination comprising a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, and one or more other therapeutic ingredients.

12. (Original) A combination according to claim 11 wherein the other therapeutic ingredient is a corticosteroid, an anticholinergic or a PDE4 inhibitor.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, which comprises:

deprotecting a protected intermediate of formula (II):



(II)

or a salt or solvate thereof, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, m, and n are as defined for the compound of formula (I), Ar^{1a} represents an optionally protected form of Ar^1; and P^1 and P^2 are each independently either hydrogen or a protecting

group, provided that the compound of formula (II) contains at least one protecting group;

optionally followed by one or more of the following steps in any order selected from the group consisting of:

(i) removing any protecting groups;

(ii) separating an enantiomer from a mixture of enantiomers; and

(iii) converting the product to a corresponding salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

15. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein n ranges from 3 to 7.

16. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein m + n ranges from 5 to 12.

17. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein p ranges from 0 to 6.

18. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein R^{20} represents a phenyl group.

19. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein R^{20} is a naphthyl group.

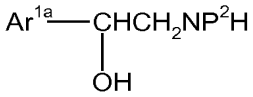
20. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 8, wherein the mammal is a human.

21. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 20 ~~8~~, wherein the clinical condition is asthma.

22. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 20 ~~8~~, wherein the clinical condition is COPD.

23. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, which comprises:

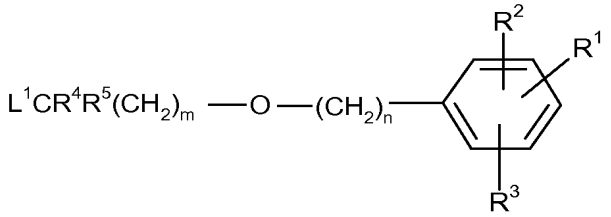
alkylating an amine of formula (IX)



(IX)

wherein Ar^{1a} is an optionally protected form of Ar^1 and P^2 is either hydrogen or a protecting group,

with a compound of formula (X):



(X)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, m, and n are as defined for the compound of formula (I) and L^1 is a leaving group;

optionally followed by one or more of the following steps in any order selected from the group consisting of:

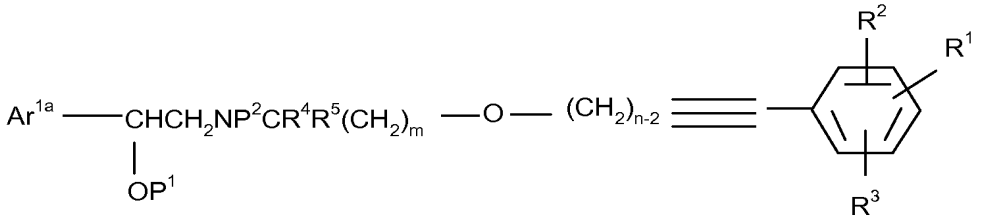
(i) removing any protecting groups;

(ii) separating an enantiomer from a mixture of enantiomers; and

(iii) converting the product to a corresponding salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

25. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, which comprises:

reducing a compound of formula (XII):



(XII)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, m and n are as defined for formula (I), Ar^{1a} is an optionally protected form of Ar^1, and P^1 and P^2 are each independently hydrogen or a protecting group;

optionally followed by one or more of the following steps in any order selected from the group consisting of:

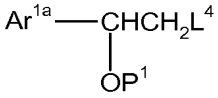
(i) removing any protecting groups;

(ii) separating an enantiomer from a mixture of enantiomers; and

(iii) converting the product to a corresponding salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

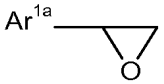
26. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, which comprises:

reacting a compound of formula (XVI):



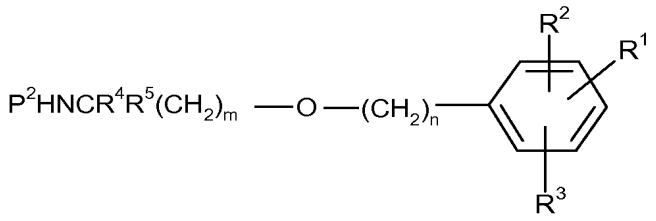
(XVI)

wherein Ar^{1a} is an optionally protected form of Ar^1, and P^1 is hydrogen or a protecting group, and L^4 is a leaving group or a compound of formula (XVII):



(XVII)

wherein Ar^{1a} is as hereinbefore defined with an amine of formula (XVIII):



(XVIII)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, m and n are as defined for formula (I) and P^2 is hydrogen or a protecting group; or

optionally followed by one or more of the following steps in any order selected from the group consisting of:

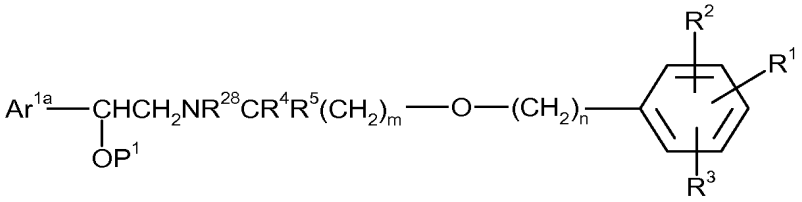
(i) removing any protecting groups;

(ii) separating an enantiomer from a mixture of enantiomers; and

(iii) converting the product to a corresponding salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

27. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof, which comprises:

removal of a chiral auxiliary from a compound of formula (IIa):



(IIa)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, m and n are as defined for formula (I), Ar^{1a} and P^1 each independently represent hydrogen or a protecting group and R^{28} represents a chiral auxiliary

optionally followed by one or more of the following steps in any order selected from the group consisting of:

(i) removing any protecting groups;

(ii) separating an enantiomer from a mixture of enantiomers; and

(iii) converting the product to a corresponding salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.